THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 80. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE *HEBER*, 434 Tons, Captain PATTERSON, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight of Silk only, apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 5th February, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office;	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE,

PORT WINE, from WARRE BROTHERS.
CHAMPAGNE.
MARTELLS PALE BRANDY.

A few Cases only of the Champagne and Brandy, at moderate prices, to close an account. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 31st January, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

EX *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

EX *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ⅜ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ⅜ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 25-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tins; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Barness; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ON SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CHERRY BRANDY in Qrts.,	Drs. 7½	⅌ Doz.
Good PALE SHERRY,	" 7	"
OLD PORT,	" 8	"
PRIME WHISKEY,	" 6	"
CLARET,	" 6½	"
PALE BRANDY,	" 8	"
Best Manila COFFEE,	" 1	⅌ 6-lbs.
SPLIT PEAS,	" 1	" 8-lbs.
ALMONDS,	" 1	" 5-lbs.
Whole Boxes RAISINS,	" 2½	" box.
Half-Boxes Do.	" 1½	" ½ box
GELATINE in Packages,	" 5½	" Doz.
A few Dozens TART FRUITS,	" 4	" "

SPERM-CANDLES, at 40 cents per lb.
CURRANTS, per lb.
Good BUTTER, in 15-lbs. Kegs.
CANDLESTICK SHADES, ...Drs. 1 each.
SOLAR GLOBES,....Drs. 1 and " 1½ "
GLOBE LAMP SHADES, ... " 2½ "
LAMP CHIMNIES, of all sizes.
LAMP-WICKS.
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
WASHING SODA.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 6th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will hold a PUBLIC SALE, at his Rooms, on or about the 12*th instant*, when will be sold a quantity of BEER and PORTER, CANDLES, WINES and LIQUORS, PICKLES and other Stores, CANTON PRESERVES in Jars, GUTTA PERCHA CLOTHING, and a variety of other MERCHANDISE, with any GOODS that may offer previous to the sale, of which due notice will be given.

W. E. AYER,
Auctioneer.

Shanghai, February 6th, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the British Bark *NIAGARA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her CREW.

Shanghai, 5th February, 1852.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the British Bark *RUBY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her CREW.

Shanghai, 5th February, 1852.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER
AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

W. E. AYER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.
SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT)
IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE
BUILDING KNOWN AS THE
"VICTORIA HOTEL."

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

NOW ready for delivery. Price Drs. 2 Each Copy.—

CONTAINING—LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG—METEOROLOGY of SHANGHAI—CALENDAR with CHINESE DAYS of MOON, and CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS—ABSTRACT of OBSERVATIONS by THERMOMETER for many YEARS—NOTES on the NEIGHBOURHOOD of SHANGHAI with a MAP—TREATIES of NANKING and the BOGUE, and TRADE REGULATIONS—The CHINESE ALMANAC—NOTICE of SEU KWANG-KI, &c., &c., &c.

January 1st, 1852.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ¼ dollar and 25 cents each.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG:—A Second Edition, carefully revised by the Author, Walter Macfarlane, Esq., will shortly be published, price 1 dollar each in a paper cover.—Subscription book open at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

WE have elsewhere remarked on the barrenness of news. Since we were ready for the press a few items have been handed to us.

The following instance of piracy has been related to us, as having occurred some days since. It was committed upon a boat that was passing through the harbour on her way to the interior, with some 3,000 taels of silver on board. The aggressors were several Fuhkien or Canton men, who are generally engaged as boatmen in the jetty boats. The Chinese officers have failed in all attempts to detect the offenders; and the reason alleged is, that the runners or menials about their offices are unwilling to go a "thief-catching," *because*, these sampan-men make them a yearly *cumshaw* of 3,000 dollars.

We learnt yesterday from Ningpo, that H. M. steamer, *Sphinx*, returned to that port on the 26th ultimo. The second day out, whilst towing the *Contest* at six knots an hour, she ran on a rock rising out of deep water, at the entrance of Shih-poo harbour, which is not laid down in the Charts. She was knocked off by the *Contest*, both vessels being somewhat bruised by the collision.

The *Sphinx* continued her reconnoitring, until she met the vessel which has been blockaded. This vessel was on good pay the whole time, and was not molested. She remained by her convoy until the pirates were bought off.

A very few days will suffice for the repairs of the *Sphinx*, and the *Contest*, when the former will proceed to Louchoo.

We learn from other sources that, the more formidable pirates that have been haunting Ningpo and its coast, have been liberally paid or bought off. The principals were recommended by the Chinese authorities to the Board of Civil, or Military, appointments.

Thirteen boats have been purchased by the local government, for the purpose of putting down piracy in the high seas;—those who wish to remain in the Naval Service, have been enlisted by the Chinese Admiral on the Station; while such as wish to retire, are permitted to go home, after having received money to defray their journey expenses and passports from the Ningpo officers, certifying their good character, &c., &c.

A fortnight since, the store of some of our oldest residents, Messrs. P. F. Richards & Co., was entered by a robber or robbers, who made an entrance through a shell roof over a passage leading into the store. The office was entered and the key of the safe abstracted from a desk in it, and the safe then opened and a sum of Drs. 200 taken out of it. Another sum escaped the notice of the thief, being concealed among some papers in a basket. The next morning the safe was found locked as usual, but the key had been carried off. This robbery was committed close under the eye of the night watchman. He of course pretended all ignorance of the affair. Early application having been made to H. M. Vice-Consul, he lost no time in repairing to the spot and made very careful inquiry, and had the *guardian of the night* taken into custody; but no clue has been discovered to lead to recovery of the stolen property;—a servant is suspected to be implicated in the affair. At the same time several articles were missed from the stores, and search having been made, several small things were found amongst the boxes of a Canton servant boy;—a watch and gold ring that had been missing were not recovered.

Other robberies are reported to have taken place in the neighbourhood a few days subsequently.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 5TH FEBRUARY, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has not been very clear; the hot days at the end of last week were followed by Northerly winds which on Saturday brought hail and snow, and almost a continued fall of the latter throughout Sunday. The wind again veered to the East and S.S.E. on Thursday during a part of the day. Such Southerly breezes however are to be expected at this season of the year.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JANUARY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
30	F.	30.16	30.32	30.07	48.	44.	N.E.	N.E. to E.	0.00	0.02
31	S.	30.37	30.40	30.19	37.	36.5	N.	E.	0.00	0.02
FEBRUARY.										
1	S.	30.38	30.44	30.32	34.	39.5	N.	N.E.	0.15	0.05
2	M.	30.39	30.45	30.32	41.	49.	N.	N.W. to N.	0.00	0.09
3	Tu.	30.50	30.38	30.46	35.5	38.	N.	N.E. to N.	0.00	0.00
4	W.	30.54	30.38	30.49	32.5	38.5	N.	N.E. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
5	Th.	30.49	30.38	30.42	41.5	40.	S.E. to E.	N.W. to N.	0.05	0.00
Shanghae, 6th February, 1852.				Mean	38.6	39.2		Total	0.15	0.00

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, February 7, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.
Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.
JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.
Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

WAYS & MEANS, came to hand too late for our present issue, it shall appear in our next. Also NOTES ON MAHOMMEDAN TARTARY.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Oct. 24.	Sydney,	......Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	....Nov. 7.	New Zealand,	...Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Nov. 17.	Amoy,	.......Dec. 19.
Madras,	.......Nov. —.	Hongkong,	....Jany. 10.
Singapore,	....Dec. 6.	Ningpo,	.......Jany. 30.
Penang,	.......Dec. 3.	New York,	....Oct. 13.
Batavia,	.......Oct. —.	San Francisco,	Nov. 19.
Manila,	.......Dec. —.	Sdwich. Islands,	Nov.—.

THIS has been a week as far as we hear, barren of incident,* except for the departure of several friends.

Specially we have to notice with much regret the departure from among us of W. H. Medhurst, Esq., one of the oldest residents at this port, and for some-time a regular and valuable contributor to our paper, of translations of the *Pekin Reporter*. Mr. Medhurst is one of the few who are intimately acquainted with the rise and progress of Shanghai as the seat of a flourishing foreign trade, and with all negotiations with the Chinese local Authorities from the first occupation of Shanghai by the British, up to this time. At the conclusion of the late war, he was appointed by H. M. Government to the office of Interpreter at Shanghai which he has filled without interruption (if we except his Acting Vice-Consul at Amoy *pro: tem:* during 1848-49) until now—when he succeeds to the Chinese Secretaryship, under the Hongkong Government in the room of the late Dr. Gutzlaff.

He leaves Shanghai deservedly esteemed by a Community whose hearty congratulations and best wishes attend him.

Dr. Bridgman and his lady, Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Taylor, have also gone home by the *Adelaide* for New York, for a season. The former has long required a change, his long residence in China, now upwards of twenty-two years, has told upon his constitution, and a sea voyage has been recommended to restore him to health. Dr. Bridgman was sent out to China in 1829, the first missionary, we believe, from the American Board for Foreign Missions, he remained at Canton for many years, until the events of the war enabled him to come to this port where he has long labored in the translation of the Scriptures. Mrs. Bridgman had formed a school for the instruction of Chinese Girls, in which she labored very assiduously; this has, we believe, been transferred to the care of other Missionary ladies. Having had but a short acquaintance with Dr. Bridgman, we should be glad if some of our correspondents would enable us to give an account of his labours during his long residence in China, and, we hope that, he will another year be restored to us to proceed in his biblical and charitable labours for the benefit of the heathen Chinese.

* For a few items of news received since we were ready for press, see our first page.

JUST as we were going to press, we learnt that the Consulate buildings at Ningpo, had a narrow escape of being burnt down on the 27th ulto. Whilst the Consular party were sitting at dinner, an alarm of fire was raised and it was discovered that flames had burst out in the drawing room upstairs over the dining room. By means of prompt and active exertions the fire was happily subdued after the lapse of a couple of hours, and all further fear and anxiety was at an end. We do not hear that much loss has been sustained.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—"It is pleasing to "observe with regard to a Hospital in "Shanghae that private enterprise sus-"tains its reputation of being able to ac-"complish promptly that which public "subscription or Government patronage "is proverbially slow to perform."—So writeth "your obedient servant," Mr. SHIPMASTER BUNSBY in your last publication, and so thinketh your own Correspondent: with this small proviso, that public subscriptions and Government patronage *ought* not to perform, or be called upon to perform, what is peculiarly and essentially the *duty* of private enterprise to carry out.

As this "unpretending" shipmaster from "the mode of proceeding adopted" had been enabled to steer clearly out of the sea of troubles into which he had been drifted by the creations of your several Correspondents; he should have manifested some little gratitude for his deliverance and not have made—

"Confusion worse Confounded"

by taking upon himself the office of an Orbilius, in which character he has proved such a lamentable failure. Instead of that he ought to have remained contented in the society of his friend Captain Cuttle, discussing matters upon which he was somewhat informed; and not have attempted to disprove my nationality by exhibiting himself so ignorant of the first principles of Grammar; and arguing I am not an American BECAUSE I write—"an Hospital." Orbilius indeed!—

"Go doff thy lion's hide"
"And hang a calfskin on those recreant limbs."

If Horace had really had *such* an Orbilius to instruct him he succeeded in spite of his pre-ceptor and not in consequence of him.

And now:—

"Unpretending" modest Mr. BUNSBY!
I bid thee heartily farewell.

Remaining.—Dear Mr. Editor, your own Correspondent,

JEFFERSON BRICK.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—Much amusement was afforded many individuals of this Community, on reading the letter of BUNSBY, which appeared in your last issue.

The writer referred to, after alluding with great assurance to the *illiterate* letter of RESIDENT, and the confused ideas created by myself and JEFFERSON BRICK, on the subject of a Seamen's Hospital; proceeds at once critically and as he supposed very wittily in pronouncing the latter writer to be a Cockney—from the fact of his having used the article *an*, in place of *a* before hospital. Surely Mr. Editor, that worthy has proved himself a BUNSBY in reality, and consequently but a very ill chosen reference by his friend *Captain Cuttle*, for deciding on the nationality of JEFFERSON BRICK:—For the future I would recommend *Captain Cuttle* to be more select in his *author*.

I might just as correctly *insist* upon calling BUNSBY *a* ass, as that writer to *persist* in using *a*, instead of *an*, before Hospital; as a reference to "Walker's Dictionary"* would serve to convince him.

Let BUNSBY in the first place refer to the article *an*, when he will find that that *euphonic* article, is properly used before *h* mute; and in the second place let him turn to Hospital, when he will see, I persume much to his surprise, that, that word is pronounced *os-pe-tal*—the *h* being mute* as in *hour*, *honor*, &c. Further, I would beg of him to turn to the word *illiterate*, in order that for the future he might know more properly how to use that word—as in my humble opinion it might more correctly be applied to himself, than to RESIDENT.

BUNSBY too, thought proper to attack that very able writer JEFFERSON BRICK, on the score of punctuation; a part of Grammar that, the former has convinced this Community, he is grosely ignorant of: whilst the latter writer's letter served to shew, how perfect a master he is of that art.

Feeling assured Mr. Editor that my letter was BUNSBY's real object of attack instead of that of J. B.'s, I felt myself in duty bound to pen the foregoing in self defence, and I therefore beg to request that you will afford it space, for Captain BUNSBY's edification, in your to-morrow's issue.

I beg to conclude by recommending to BUNSBY, his purchasing a small Library, to comprise Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Grammar and the Young Man's Companion:—and remain.—Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

X. Y.

Shanghai, 6th February, 1852.

* Walker's Dictionary, paragraph 394.—ED.

NOTICE OF SEU KWANG-KE.

(Continued from No. 77.)

The emperor was so well pleased with this work that he gave orders to have it printed and generally circulated. At the same time, Kwang-ke received the additional posthumous honour of 太保 Tae-paou, "Royal gua dian," and his son K[illegible], and three grandsons 徐爾覺 順之 Seu Urh-keo, Shun-che 徐爾爵際之 Seu Urh-tseo Me-che and 徐爾斗旋之 Seu Urh-tow Seuen-che were appointed "Under Private Secretaries." The first edition of the Cyclopædia of Agriculture was published in 1640. A second edition has recently been published in Shanghae, in a handsome style, embellished with a large collection of plates, illustrative of the various processes and implements of which the work treats, as also a considerable number of specimens of natural history, all very accurately drawn, and giving a tolerably correct notion of objects of art and nature in China.

There is extant, a small treatise in one volume by Seu Kwang-ke, entitled 闢妄 *Pieh wang*, "On the exposure of falsehood," and a work of his, 後樂堂集 *How lo tang tseih*, "Hall of future happiness Miscellany," in manuscript, in the possession of some of the members of his family, which has not been published.

There are still several mementoes of the celebrated Seu, in and around Shanghae, which may be interesting to those who care about tracing out the history of departed worth.

The ancestral chapel mentioned at the commencement of this paper, stands on the site of the ancient residence of the Seu family, being erected by order of the emperor Tsung-ching about the year 1635. It occupies the north side of a small court-yard, within the third door from the street. There is little peculiar in this building, to distinguish it from other ancestral chapels. The effigy of the great minister is seated in state, dressed in the robes of the Ming dynasty, though very much faded from the effects of time. On the right side of the shrine is suspended the inscription:—"In the use of numbers and the elucidation of husbandry, the teacher of a hundred generations could span the heavens and embrace the earth," and on the le[illegible]—"Abroad, a general, at home, a privy councillor, the same minister was a courageous warrior and a skilful politician." On a horizontal tablet fixed to the ceiling, is the following inscription, conferred by the emperor Tsung-ching:—王左儒宗 *Wang tso joo tsung*, "The royal assistant and chief of the literati." On a small perpendicular tablet, standing on the table in front of the shrine, is the following inscription:—"A sacrifice has been appointed for the Illustrious High Statesman, Guardian to the Prince Royal, President of the Board of Rites, and Chancellor of the Privy Council, Seu Wan-ting, with the posthumous titles of Pillar of the State, and Secondary Guardian." Above the shrine is a tablet, containing the imperial edict, appointing posthumous honours to the departed, of which the following is a translation:—

"The commands of the August Emperor, who fills the station in the celestial revolutions, have been received, to the following effect.

"The flowers (i.e. smoke) ascend from the gemeared vase, while the goblets and dishes are replenished. In distinguishing you by the gift of this felicitous casket, I would diffuse the knowledge of your reverential and illustrious merit. I, having received your threefold counsels*, have rejoiced to behold the people thereby refreshed, as the earth with the showers of spring. Thus your meritorious aptitude for every department of government, might be traced in the purity of your conduct, while occupying the privy-councillor's station. Looking upon the fidelity of your service towards me, I now grant you these honours.

"You, Seu Kwang-ke, originally sustaining the titles of Guardian to the Prince Royal, President of the Board of Rites, and High Chancellor of the Privy Council, cherishing in your bosom, ideas lofty as the hills and expansive as the ocean, while your learning penetrated celestial and human affairs, in private have entertained filial piety, and in public, you have displayed fidelity. During the thirty years that your sceptral tablet and official sash were the object of contemplation, you were thoroughly conversant with both the civil and military departments; your talents corresponded to those which enabled the Shang to overcome the Hea dynasty, at the end of the appointed period of five hundred years. Your deliberations might be aptly likened to the gathering clouds, which give timely warning of the coming shower. All arts of defense suffer by comparison with your abilities, and while upholding the institutions of the country, you rendered them purer and more effective. Truly you could equal the five days of Kow Chin,† and in ten affairs, I could discern a Yaou Tsung.‡ When I began to reflect on your virtues, and recalled you to the imperial portico, you so reverentially responded without delay, that I was constrained to honour your pure intentions. When you ascended to the sylvan bower and joined the rank of scholars, I could not avoid applauding the progress of your attainments. When you issued your hundred volumes, containing the doctrines which you sincerely and intelligently announced to me, I selected you to be my adviser, to assist in maintaining the foundation of government. Then in your consultations and decisions, I could rely on the mutual support of your unfailing excellencies. With purity and constancy, you possessed the four characteristics of the sage,§ while in heart, you resembled Ping and Wei.|| Your faithful sincerity was adequate to the renovation of others, while your fame stands equal to that of Fan and Han,¶ the rumour of whose exploits, excited the trepidation of the fur-clad borderers. But while I was relying on your support in the government, suddenly you dropt like a fragrant flower. Your conduct was not marked by selfishness, as is evident from the records you have left to posterity. You have not clandestinely accumulated treasure for your family, nor have you bequeathed to them objects of pastime and luxury. Alas! alas! how do we miss your hoary hairs. Ah! the effect of your example is gradually declining. Your disinterested sincerity, as it were present, causes me to feel as if you were anew offering up your admonitions.

"When I think of your employing heart and hand in my service, how can I omit to ordain this recompense for your merit, that your honoured spirit may rejoice? Therefore I now specially confer on you the posthumous titles of Illustrious High Statesman, Pillar of the State, and Secondary Guardian, with the epithet of Wan-ting.

"Ah! truly while on earth, your learning never failed; but your civil and military qualifications, were such as to embrace the whole empire; and now that you are gone, your departure bears no shame, but you shall even be glorified in the recesses of Hades. Having ascended to the Hamper and Tail constellations,** your fame will be coeval with the star of the minister Foo.†† While your lustre appears on the imperial roll, my thoughts become sad, as it were at the shade of Kea-sze.‡‡ While your enduring fame graces the royal record, you shall receive this great sacrifice.

"29th day, of the 3d month of the 7th year of Tsung-ching."

The original document on figured silk, is at present in the possession of one of the descendants, in the immediate neighbourhood, who is proud to show it on application.

The wooden standard boards bear the characters 春秋祟祀 *Chun tsew tsung ke*, "An ancestral sacrifice, at spring and autumn." 覃恩 *T'an gan*, "By superabounding favour," and 奉天誥命 *Fung teen kaou ming*, "A sovereign decree received from heaven."

On the first and fifteenth day of each month, the tables in front of the effigy may be seen profusely loaded with meat and savoury dishes in variety, such of the descendants as have not adopted or retained the Christian faith, making it a point of duty, to come and pay their devotions on those days.

雙園 *Chwang Yuen*, "The double garden," is the name of a pleasantly situated spot, in the hamlet of 康衢 Kang-keu, about a mile south west of the south gate of Shanghae, where Kwang-ke lived in his old age, when not engaged in public duties. Formerly there were two gardens, the north and the south; whence the name of Double garden. The place may now be known by some stones set up by the side of the public road, with the letters I.H.S. on them. All that remains of the ancient residence, is a dilapidated cottage, bearing the name of 深柳堂 *Shin lew tang*, "Shady willow hall," but the sculptured stones scattered here and there seem to speak of more prosperous days, and there are still some objects to attract the antiquary. In a room at the west end of the cottage may be seen the antique stone altar, of which an engraving is given in Williams' Middle Kingdom, vol. 2, p. 322. On the north side of the same building, in the garden is a mound, containing the tombs of ten of the Jesuit fathers, with a stone and inscription to each. Six of these belong to the reign of Kang-he, by whom, special permission was given to inter in that place. The first is a Portuguese, named 玉純金 Yuh-sun Kin, with the cognomen 百錬 Pih-leen, and the Jesuit name of Emanuel. The inscription states that he was born in 1642, entered the order of Jesuits in 1662, came to China in 1669, lived two years in Macao, and then obtained permission from the emperor to come and assist at the funeral of Pwan, another of the fathers buried here, and afterwards to remain at Shanghae, where he died in 1681, having been twelve years in China. The next stone is to the memory of 聖及劉 Shing-ke Leou, a Frenchman, with the cognomen 迪我 Teih-ngo, and the Jesuit name of Jacques, who was born in 1611, entered the order in 1626, came to China in 1658, came to Shanghae by permission from the emperor in 1670 where he died in 1676. The next stone is to the memory of an Italian, named 用觀潘 Yung-kwan Pwan, with the cognomen 國光 Kwo-kwang, and the Jesuit name Francisco, who was born in 1608, entered the order in 1625, came to China in 1638, obtained permission to propagate his religion in 1671, but died the following year at Canton, his body having been brought here for interment.§§ The next three are natives. First 漁山吳 Yu-shan Woo, with the cognomen 歷 Leih, and the Jesuit name Simon, a native of Chang-shuh in this province, who entered the order in 1682, became a priest in 1688, and performed the duties of his office in Shanghae and Kea-ting till he died, thirty years afterwards, on St. Matthias' day, aged eighty-seven. The next is named 三泉萬 San-tseuen Wan, with the cognomen 其淵 Ke-yuen, and the Jesuit name Paul, a native of Kienchang in Keang-se, who entered the order in 1676, became a priest in 1688, officiated in Che-keang and Fuhkien, and died in Shanghae, nine days after St. Michael's day 1700, aged sixty-six. The next is a native of Sung keang, 思默姚 Szemih Yaou, with the cognomen 希言 He-yen, and the Jesuit name Domingo, who entered the order in 1689, at the age of seventy-four, and died fifteen years afterwards. There are four other tablets recently erected to Italian and French Missionaries, who have died within the last four years, one of these being a medical man.

(To be concluded next week.)

* An allusion to the Counsel of Foo Yue.—See Medhurst's Shoo-king, p. 168.

† A minister during the Tang dynasty, who reached a rebellious province in five days, at the head of an army.

‡ An eminent minister during the Sung dynasty, celebrated for ten propositions which he submitted to the emperor.

§ See Me[illegible]us, Part 2, Chap. 4, Sect. 1.

|| Two excellent ministers of the Tang dynasty.

** Sagittarius and Scorpio.

†† Foo Yue, the minister alluded to above, in note*.

‡‡ A minister of Wan Wang, generally known by the name of Chaou Pih who was accustomed to study under the shade of a tree, and being generally beloved, after his death, the shade of a tree was looked upon as a memento of him.

§§ This missionary formerly lived at the establishment now known as the *Kwan-te meaou*, "Temple of Kwan-te," and which still retains also the name of *Teen choo tang*, Roman Catholic chapel, a short distance to the east of the Ching hwang meaou, and nearly opposite the Bap-

CHINESE TALLOW TREE, AND CHINA INSECT-WAX.

WE have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following account of the Stillingia Sebifera, and a notice of the *Pe-la* or Insect-wax of China. They are both full of interest, the similarity of the properties of the product of the Tallow Tree to stearine, is very remarkable. The oil expressed is used for lamps. The wax being of a harder nature, answers the purpose of an external coating in dipping the candles, and prevents their melting in sultry weather.

Uses of the Stillingia sebifera or Tallow Tree, with a notice of the Pe-la or Insect-wax of China. By D. J. MACGOWAN, M.D., Corresponding Member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

(From the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Vol. VII.)

The botanical characters of this member of the *Euphorbiaceæ* are too well known to require description, but hitherto no accurate acount has been published of its varied uses, and although it has become a common tree in some parts of India and America, its value is appreciated only in China, where alone its products are properly elaborated.

In the American Encyclopædia it is stated, that this tree is almost naturalized in the maritime parts of South Carolina, and that its capsules and seeds are crushed together and boiled, the fatty matter being skimmed as it rises, hardening when cool.

Dr. Roxburgh in his excellent *Flora Indica* says: "It is now very common about Calcutta, where in the course of a few years, it has become one of the most common trees. It is in flower and fruit most part of the year. In Bengal it is only considered an ornamental tree, the sebaceous produce of its seeds is not in sufficient quantity, nor its qualities so valuable as to render it an object worthy of cultivation. It is only in very cold weather that this substance becomes firm, at all other times it is in a thick, brownish, fluid state, and soon becomes rancid. Such is my opinion of the famous vegetable tallow of China."

Dr. Roxburgh was evidently misled in his experiments by pursuing a course similar to that which is described in the Encyclopædia Americana (and in many others works), or he would have formed a very different opinion of this curious material. Analytical chemistry shows animal tallow to consist of two proximate principles—*stearine* and *elaine*,—now, what renders the fruit of this tree peculiarly interesting is the fact that both these principles exist in it separately, in nearly a pure state. By the above named process stearine and elaine are obtained in a *mixed state*, and consequently present the appearance described by Roxburgh.

Nor is the tree prized merely for the stearine and elaine it yields, though these products constitute its chief value; its leaves are employed as a black dye, its wood being hard and durable, may be easily used for printing blocks and various other articles, and finally, the refuse of the nut is employed as fuel and manure.

The *Stillingia sebifera* is chiefly cultivated in the provinces of Kiangsi, Kougnain and Chehkiang. In some districts near Hangchau, the inhabitants defray all their taxes with its produce. It grows alike on low alluvial plains and on granite hills, on the rich mould at the margin of canals, and on the sandy sea-beach. The sandy estuary of Hangchau yields little else. Some of the trees at this place are known to be several hundred years old, and though prostrated, still send forth branches and bear fruit. Some are made to fall over rivulets, forming convenient bridges. They are seldom planted where any thing else can be conveniently cultivated,—in detached places, in corners about houses, roads, canals and fields. Grafting is performed at the close of March or early in April, when the trees are about three inches in diameter, and also when they attain their growth. The *Fragrant Herbal* recommends for trial the practice of an old gardener, who, instead of grafting, preferred breaking the small branches and twigs, taking care not to tear or wound the bark.

In mid winter when the nuts are ripe, they are cut off with their twigs by a sharp crescentric knife, attached to the extremity of a long pole, which is held in the hand and pushed upwards against the twigs, removing at the same time such as are fruitless. The capsules are gently pounded in a mortar to loosen the seeds from their shells, from which they are separated by sifting. To facilitate the separation of the white sebaceous matter enveloping the seeds, they are steamed in tubs, having convex open wicker bottoms, placed over cauldrons of boiling water. When thoroughly heated, they are reduced to a mash in the mortar, and thence transferred to bamboo sieves, kept at an uniform temperature over hot ashes. A single operation does not suffice to deprive them of all their tallow, the steaming and sifting are therefore repeated. The article thus procured becomes a solid mass on falling through the sieve, and to purify it, it is melted and formed into cakes for the press; these receive their form from bamboo hoops, a foot in diameter and three inches deep, which are laid on the ground over a little straw. On being filled with the hot liquid, the ends of the straw beneath are drawn up and spread over the top, and when of sufficient consistence, are placed with their rings in the press. This apparatus, which is of the rudest description, is constructed of two large beams placed horizontally so as to form a trough capable of containing about fifty of the rings with their sebaceous cakes; at one end

wedges, which are successively driven into it by ponderous sledge-hammers wielded by athletic men. The tallow oozes in a melted state into a receptacle below where it cools. It is again melted and poured into tubs, smeared with mud to prevent its adhering. It is now marketable, in masses of about eighty pounds each, hard, brittle, white, opaque, tasteless, and without the odour of animal tallow; under high pressure it scarcely stains bibulous paper; melts at 104° fah. It may be regarded as nearly pure stearine, the slight difference is doubtless owing to the admixture of oil expressed from the seed in the process just described. The seeds yield about eight per cent of tallow, which sells for about five cents per pound.

(To be concluded next week.)

USE OF OPIUM IN TURKEY.

"Reference was made in the last report, to the fact, that it was the concurrent testimony of travellers in Turkey some years ago, that the Turks were greatly addicted to Opium eating, and, that recent travellers in that country either make no reference to the custom or speak of it as being on the decline. On this subject the following information was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Goodell, whose long residence in Constantinople, and intimate acquaintance with the character and habits of the people, enables him to form a more accurate opinion, than a mere traveller possibly could. Writing from Constantinople, April 14th, 1849, Mr. Goodell first gives the following from the Rev. Mr. Hamblin, for many years a resident of that city.

"My opinion is, that Opium was used 20, or 30 years ago, as it is used to some extent now, but that the use of it was always very limited, and has greatly diminished in consequence of the greater use of "*raki*."

—— Brown, Esq., U. S. Dragoman, and for 17 years a resident of Constantinople says, "I agree with Mr. Hamblin as to the present amount of Opium used by the Turks, and believe that it is not now used to any great extent. The consumers are mostly Turks of the "old school" who only employ it on the plea of ill health. The new generation of Turks are much too far advanced in civilization, to addict themselves to such an obsolete, and unfashionable habit. They give a decided preference to spirits, and wine. "*Boston particular*," has in a great measure superseded the use of Opium in Constantinople. I believe the government many years ago, abolished the avowed Tirraki shops near the mosque Sultan Sullimoon, but I am not aware that any other measures were used for preventing the use of the drug to those having a taste for it."

Mr. Goodell remarks,—"During my own residence here of 18 years, I have at different times taken pains to inform myself and my opinion coincides entirely with what is expressed above. One may live here many years, and never hear or see any thing on the subject unless he makes particular enquiries."

Hence it would appear that very exaggerated statements have been published on this subject. There seem to be certain national idiosyncrasies with regard to stimulants; what is sought after with avidity by some races, is regarded with indifference by others. The prohibition against wine in the Koran, and the abundance of Opium in their country, are circumstances highly favorable to the prevalence of Opium smoking, or eating among the Turks. The Chinese possess fermented and alcoholic drinks in great abundance, and are without peculiar restraints on their use. Yet they are a sober people as regards this form of intemperance, but are perfectly fascinated with Opium. In Siam a large quantity of the drug is consumed, but its use is confined to Chinese emigrants, the Siamese having no taste for it, nor are the Malays much addicted to it. To the appetite of Western peoples, nothing seems to come amiss. The mastication of Betel-nut, would not have been peculiar to S.E. Asia, had it not been anticipated by Tobacco. The increasing consumption of Opium, chiefly in the form of Laudanum, as a stimulant in the manufacturing towns of England, and in many parts of the United States, is a grave matter and the more to be guarded against, on account of the change in the use of intoxicating liquors effected by Temperance Societies."—*Dr. Macgowan's Report to the Medical Missionary Society.*

FROM "DAILY ALTA CALIFORNIA."

Atlantic News.—The crisis in commercial circles, appears to have passed. The *N. Y. Herald*, of Oct. 11, says:—"The money market was decidedly easier to-day than it has been for some time past; and loans were readily negotiated on first rate securities, at fair rates of interest."

A strong movement is being made in Maryland, to prevail upon President Fillmore to exert the friendly influence of this government with Great Britain, in behalf of Smith O'Brien, and other exiled Irish patriots.

The citizens of St. Louis and its vicinity have subscribed over 100,000 dollars, 250,000 dollars, for the purpose of assisting in the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Late advices from Texas state that a disbanded company of Cuban volunteers had re-formed, with the intention of joining the revolutionists in Northern Mexico.

We are pained to learn by this conveyance, that Commodore Warrington is dead.

Hon. J. G. Palfrey and Joseph Lyman have withdrawn from the editorship of that notorious abolition organ, the Boston Commonwealth.

The Whigs of Norfolk county, Mass., have centred upon Secretary Webster as their favorite for the Presidency.

Hon. C. K. Williams has been inaugurated as Governor of Vermont.

Mr. Clay's health is better, and there is no reason for supposing that he will not be at Washington in time to participate in the organization of Congress.

The President has instructed the officers of various ships-of-war and garrisons to fire salutes when the patriot Kossuth lands upon our shores.

Opening of the Hudson River Railroad.—The Hudson River Railroad has been opened through to Albany. The ceremony of the opening took place on Wednesday, the 8th of October. The entire length of the road, from Chambers street to Albany, is 143 miles. The rock excavation is immense. The train went through in three hours and a half!

Ten thousand dollars were found in the Dead Letter Office, at Washington, during the last quarter.

Commodore Sloat has been appointed President of the Board to select a location for a dock-yard on the Pacific.—*Nov.* 18.

A Weekly Communication with the Atlantic.—At last we have accomplished what has been looked forward to with anxiety and delight from the day the first ocean steamer ploughed the waters of our magnificent Bay—a weekly communication with New York city. By the arrival of two steamers within a day of each other—one with dates to October 7th, the other with dates to October 13th—the ardent wish and fond expectation is accomplished!

We congratulate our citizens, and our friends upon the Atlantic, upon this happy result. And though we cannot but admit that the scheme is not so far wrought out as to make it an established and settled course for the future, yet we have no doubt that both the enterprising steam lines will see how much it is for their interest to so time the departure of their steamers as to bring us news and friends regularly every week. It strikes us that both the steam lines would be gainers by such an arrangement, and we are certain the public would: So, we hope to see it speedily brought about.

Having thus secured the transmission of news and passengers by these weekly conveyances, there is still a desideratum. That is the want of a weekly mail. We think it would be most excellent policy to establish another semi-monthly mail; and let it be so timed as to departure from from each extreme of the route, that we can depend upon the transmission of a weekly mail with celerity and regularity. When that shall have been done, we will have very little to wish for, in the way of routes of travel from California to the eastern States.

The trade and travel from and to California is now so well established a fact, and it is so conclusively demonstrated that it must increase from year to year upon the present steam routes, that it seems to us quite plain that the two great steam lines have nothing to fear from the rivalry of the other. Their true object should be to increase the facilities and comforts of travel, and thus increase travel itself. Such a course must infallibly give them the entire control of the largest ocean steam passenger business in the world.

The public is interested in a regular, comfortable, frequent and rapid communication. It is a well established fact that opposition tends, more than any other cause, to produce the results indicated above. If, therefore, the two lines will but take a true course, give us a weekly communication and a weekly mail, we can point proudly to a progress in ocean steam communication which has no parallel, either in the briefness of the time which has been required to build it up, or the fortunate consequences which must ensue.—*Ibid.*

The Intelligence by the Oregon.—Yesterday we gave to our readers full details of the intelligence received the day previous by the steamer *Independence*. Her dates from New York were to Oct. the 7th. To-day we chronicle the arrival of the *Oregon* from Panama, with dates from New York to the 13th Oct. The news from the Atlantic is quite uninteresting, except the gratifying intelligence of the great triumph of the Union party in Georgia. It is a pleasure to record so brilliant and conclusive a victory in favor of union and harmony, in that very South. The immense majority (some 18,000) which Mr. Cobb has received for Governor, over McDonald his competitor, is a highly flattering tribute to a very talented man and an excellent executive officer.

It is with pleasure we perceive that the pressure in the money market is much relieved. Confidence has nearly returned, and there is every reason to believe that business will resume its accustomed channels. Stocks are steadily looking up, and all the indications are promising and hopeful.

The principal feature of the news is the riot between the American and native boatmen at Chagres. At the last accounts, it will be perceived with pleasure, all was quiet; and from the tone of the Panama papers we should incline to the opinion that there was very little danger of a recurrence of hostilities.—*Ibid.*

Injury from a Grizzly.—We learn that Mr. Geo. Estes, who was on a hunting excursion in Surisun Valley, having shot a deer which fell into a ravine, descended for the purpose of securing his game and while making his way through the bushes, was suddenly seized by a bear, thrown to the ground and lacerated in a most shocking manner. Parties with whom he was hunting shortly after found him in a senseless condition. It is supposed the wounds will not prove fatal.—*Ibid.*

From Panama.—From the *Panama Star*, of the 28th of October, we take the following account of a dreadful riot at Chagres, in which thirty to forty persons were killed:—

"Chagres, *Oct.* 24, 1851.

"*To the Editor of the* "Star."

"Sir,—The Boatmen's Club of Chagres have for some time past claimed the exclusive privilege (which was not recognised by the inhabitants) of taking passengers to and from American steamers. Some short time ago they committed an outrage upon some natives who infringed upon their arbitrary laws, and a few of the principals in the matter were arrested and given up to the Alcalde.

"Some natives and a large number of blacks, from San Domingo and Jamaica, carried passengers to and from the next steamer that arrived without molestation. This time, when the Californians came down the river, a number of blacks, principally from San Domingo and Jamaica, brought their boats over to our side, and in an altercation with an American, for crossing his boat, it was found they were all armed.

"They marched down the town and shot a man opposite the Consul's office. The Consul attempted to arrest the blacks and was fired at himself, and obliged to retire within his office. The inhabitants, who were quite unprepared, shut their houses, and the blacks after keeping possession for about an hour, retired to the other side of the river. Upon representation to the Alcalde, he stated that he was unable to prevent the San Domingo and Jamaica negroes from committing outrages, they being too numerous for any force he had at his disposal, and that he would give authority to the people on this side to arrest the principals whenever they could.

"The next morning, (yesterday,) the boats came over and ten men were appointed to arrest those who were active in the riot the day before. These were fired on from the boats, and the fire was returned with interest. The negroes then manned the guns on the Fort, and after some time when they had got the range of the houses, made some very respectable holes in them. A few of them were picked down with rifle balls from our side, but they did not stop firing until we got two cannon from the American steamer. Some arrangement has been made this morning with General Gonzales, but I cannot say what it is.

"*Postscript.*—The arrangements with General Gonzales, the Alcalde, and Captain of the port, was that the guns of the port should be spiked and all hostilities cease.—The Americans had the two guns mounted, and the balls red hot, to burn the town of Chagres. The natives, seeing this, were anxious to come to terms. It was said by General Gonzales that fourteen natives had been buried, and about twenty wounded, some of whom will die. Some others are missing; perhaps twenty or twenty-five of the natives have been killed. One American that was eating on the Chagres side was killed by the natives, and one wounded in the office of the U. S. Consul. All the natives moved into the Fort. The principal execution by Americans was done with rifles; they picked men from the guns at the castle. At one time all the natives had left the guns, except two. The natives destroyed some of the American boats that were lying on the Chagres side. The passengers remained on board the steamers one day, on account of the riot. The castle was taken by the natives from the commander, by force. The Americans of Chagres are making up a purse to purchase ammunition, &c. It "It is street rumour that Governor Diaz will leave here to-day or to-morrow, at the head of one hundred of the National Guard, for the purpose of restoring peace and order at Chagres. We trust that he will succeed in any such endeavor."—*Ibid.*

The News.—The pressure in the money markets of the commercial cities, which was so heavy and threatening at the sailing of the previous steamer, appears to have nearly passed away. The gloomy anticipations which were then indulged in, and the indications which then existed, pointing to a possible, if not probable, commercial crisis, have also vanished. The stock markets are comparatively buoyant, the exportation of specie by the last steamer for Europe extremely small, the increase of gold and silver in the banks very large, and consequently matters wear in every respect a much more cheerful, promising and agreeable aspect.

The accounts from Boston show some large failures; but the crisis appears to have passed without extensive misfortunes. The latest intelligence would seem conclusive in favor of the general improving complexion of affairs.

Music and theatricals appear to be in high vogue just at present. That divine songstress, Jenny Lind, was to commence a new series of concerts at Buffalo on the 15th of October. Catharine Hayes is singing with much success in New York. Miss Laura Addison, an English actress, has appeared at the Broadway Theatre, in Julia in the Hunchback, with most marked success. Madam Anna Thillon, from Paris, has appeared at Niblo's, in the "Crown Diamonds," and won highest applause. Miss Charlotte Cushman has surpassed her Meg Merrilles and Lady Macbeth, in her personation of "La Tisbe" at Brougham's Lyceum. And Mrs. Warner, as the Jealous Wife, is nightly crowding Burton's pretty little box in Chambers stect.

The rival factions in Nicaragua appear to have been forced into an armistice by the rainy season. They will soon commence belligerent operations again, and both sides, it is said, will be aided by Americans and other foreigners.—*Nov.* 17

Departure of the French Expedition to Sonora.—We learn that this expedition composed of some of the most respectable of our French citizens is now so far formed as to send their first detachment, consisting of about one hundred members, forward on Wednesday next, on the barque *Cumberland*, which has been chartered by them for this purpose. We have it on the best authority, that of the members themselves, that the report in circulation relative to their going to Sonora for revolutionary purposes is entirely devoid of truth. They are going solely for the purpose of exploring and taking possession of certain very rich mineral lands known to exist in that country, now overrun by the Apaches. These savages being a warlike tribe, those gentlemen have associated themselves together for mutual protection and interest, having the complete sympathies and best wishes of the Mexicans for their success, hundreds of whom will join them. This movement cannot but open up new avenues to trade and enterprise and being purely of a commercial character, its success is to be earnestly hoped for, as beneficial not only to those enterprising, gentlemen, but to the trade and commerce of our growing city.—*Ibid.*

New Steamer for the California Trade.—The *N. Y. Herald* says that the new steamer *Daniel Webster*, built to run with the *Prometheus*, in Captain Vanderbilt's Nicaragua line to San Francisco, went down the bay on the 30th Sept., on her trial trip, and worked to the satisfaction of the owners, engineers and all concerned. Having a superior model, and an engine of immense power, she will undoubtedly prove herself well calculated for the short and expeditious route to California and China. The 7th of Nov., has been fixed upon as the day for her departure, should the *Prometheus* arrive on or before that time; otherwise, her sailing will be deferred to a subsequent date.—*Ibid.*

Cuba.—Advices from Havanna to September 26, announce that ten more of the wounded prisoners connected with the unfortunate Lopez expedition had been captured in the mountains and brought to Havanna. All was quiet at Havanna.

The U.S. revenue cutter *Duane*, with Mr. Letcher, the American Minister, on board, had arrived at Havanna from Norfolk. Mr. Letcher would proceed to Vera Cruz on the 22nd September, in the U.S. steamer *Saranac*, which vessel was lying at Havanna.

Captain Ellis, one of the invaders of Cuba, has been pardoned by the Captain General. Some forty more of the prisoners had been shipped to Spain, and several still remained in the hospital, whose situation is said to be most deplorable.—*Ibid.*

will probably soon retire from the office of Governor-General. The Cabinet has resigned, and the Hon. Francis Hinck has been entrusted with the formation of a new ministry.—*Ibid.*

The Quartz Vein at Sonora.—A friend, who arrived yesterday from Sonora, informs us that the richest quartz vein yet found in California, was discovered on Tuesday, by twelve Cornish miners who had been at work 8 months without success, and who dug to a depth of 6 feet below the surface, at the rear of the United States Hotel, and struck a vein of quartz literally full of gold. This certainly is an extraordinary discovery.—[Rep.]—*Ibid.*

New York, October 7.—The shipping movements for California are at present of a very limited character. The shipping interest here is much depressed, and the tonnage in port very great. Freight to San Francisco is about the same as at my last advices.—*Ibid.*

The Challenge.—We are informed that a state of feeling exists among a portion of the sailors who came out with Captain Waterman, in the Challenge, different from that which has generally been supposed to hav existed among them unanimously. A gentleman of the city informs us that nine of the seamen who have just arrived in her have waited on the consignees of the ship, and informed them that they are willing to make a voyage to China in the Challenge with Capt. Waterman as master. Five of these seamen are Americans and four are foreigners. The same gentleman states that the passengers are unanimous in justifying the course pursued by the captain on the way out.—*Nov.* 15.

A Sharp Cashier.—A story is current here of a little sharp practice on the part of the Cashier of the People's Bank of Paterson, which is too good to be lost. The morning this institution failed, he came into town, expecting to make arrangements to go on as usual; but his agent here very porperly refused to redeem the bills unless supplied beforehand with the *needful*, which was not forthcoming, and the Cashier accordingly started on his return to make preparations for closing the bank. On arriving at Jersey City he found quite a number of brokers collected, who had got wind of the trouble, and were on their way to Paterson to secure, if possible, the redemption of the bills in their hands. The train started, the hungry bill holders seated in the cars, and the Cashier, who is President of the Railroad Company, standing with the engineer on the locomotive. After a run of a few miles the bolt, by which the engine drew its burden, was quietly withdrawn, and the locomotive, carrying the cashier, shot onward to Paterson, leaving the cars to follow at their leisure. As soon as he had taken leave of his passenger, the engineer put back to bring up the train, and found it at a dead stand in an interesting locality, where the passenger had abundant time and opportunity to examine the scenery, and cool the fever of their impatience. When the train reached Paterson, the score of brokers rushed to the bank, but found it closed, with an interesting placard attached to the door!—[N. Y. paper.]—*Ibid.*

Thos. H. Gallaudet, universally known as the founder of the American system of education of the Deaf and Dumb, and an indefatigable laborer in that cause for fifteen years, died on the 10th ultimo, at Hartford, Conn.—*Ibid.*

Quick Passages.—The schooner *Lydia* arrived here yesterday, from Shanghai, and has made four successive passages with almost steamer-like regularity; they have been respectively, 40, 41, 45 and 40 days.—*Ibid.*

Death of James Fennimore Cooper.—This distinguished and eminent American novelist died at his residence in Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, on the 14th of September last, at the age of sixty-two years. We find the following just tribute to his memory in the correspondence of the *N. Y. Daily Times*:—

The death of Mr. Cooper is a national calamity. When a great man dies, the world sustains a loss. For thirty years he has held an eminent position in his country's literature, and may be truly called a national writer. He did not always go abroad in search of the sublime and beautiful, but stayed at home, content with the scenery and history of his native country. The scenery of his own neighborhood—the lake and the surrounding mountains—have been invested with a charm by the magic touches of his pen, and immortalized as the classical scenes of his most eminent productions. His public and private charities were large and frequent. Many poor families of his neighborhood have been almost entirely supported by his bounty; and his religious donations were very liberal. He was

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Ruby*, from Sydney:—
Sandal wood ....1,200 piculs.
Ebony .... 10 ,,

Per *Cathaya*, from Liverpool:—
Grey Shirtings ....37,290 pieces.
White Shirtings............ 8,695 ,,
Fancy Cottons ....10,751 ,,
Twills .... 600 ,,
Woollens .... 2,240 changs.
Long Ells .... 699 ,,
Camlets .... 4,550 ,,
Spanish Stripes .... 448 ,,
Inferior Woollens .... 1,096 pieces.
Domestics .... 200 ,,

Per *Niagara*, from Singapore:—
869 Slabs Patani Tin .... 362 piculs.
1,350 Logs Ebony ....2,404 ,,
2,346 Logs Sandal wood .... 356 ,,
2,370 Bundles Rattans .... 279 ,,
48 Baskets White Beche de Mer 88 ,,
79 Baskets Sea weed.......... 128 ,,
1 Box Birds' nests .... 10 catties.
4 Boxes Birds' nests Black .. 4 piculs.
Mangrove Bark .... 321 ,,
Scented Laka wood .... 46 ,,
Fancy Cottons ....1,091 pieces.
English Coal.................. 10 tons.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 1, Island Queen, (Br.) *for* Hongkong.
5, Joshua Bates, (Am.) ,, London.
5, Adelaide, (Am.) ,, New York.

Outward Bound.

Feby. —, Oriental, (Am.) *for* Boston.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Emperor of China, Sophia.
Liverpool.—Champion, and Old England.
Singapore.—India.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Mangosteen, Nymph, and Solide.

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1851.

Long Pongees,.........35,300 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs, ..25,000 ,,
Farsnets, ... 6,000 ,,
Sorts,................... 4,300 ,,

Total Pieces,....92,600

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1851.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,..	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,..	138,595-3-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-3-7-2
1845,..	444,668-3-7-9	7,114-5-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,..	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,..	581,253-3-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	587,379-6-9-4
1848,..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,..	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
Total,	4,219,457-7-0-4	62,205-0-0-0	4,281,662-7-0-4

THROUGH favor of the U. S. Consulate, we give a statement of the Tonnage dues and duties of the American Trade at this Port, for the last three years, which will be interesting to the Mercantile Community;—the vast increase is surprising within so short a period.

COMPARATIVE TABLE *of* DUTIES *paid by* UNITED STATES VESSELS *cleared from the* PORT *of* SHANGHAE *for the Years* 1849 *a* 1851.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Ton: Dues.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Total Duties.
1849,..	24..	9,877..	2,590-1-0-0..	19,958-8-4-7..	94,068-0-0-4..	116,617-5-5-1
1850,..	34..	14,464..	3,244-3-0-0..	17,132-5-7-3..	159,545-0-4-9..	170,021-8-2-4
1851,..	53..	26,697..	8,447-6-0-0..	32,092-3-5-7..	370,609-5-8-5..	411,176-7-2-2
	111..	51,035..	14,308-9-0-0..	69,183-0-5-9..	624,223-5-3-8..	707,716-3-0-7

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners
...es	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
...wn	,,	B. brig	152	D'Busache	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
...lly Jane	,,	B. ship	437	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
...stone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
...den	,,	B. bark	230	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
...tiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
...e	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
...nce	,,	A. ship	358	Roundy	Russell & Co.
...e	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
...llow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
...liam	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
...liam the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
...liam Hughes	,,	A. brig	350	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From.	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 5	None							

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 1	Island Queen	B. schr	194	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 4	Oriental	A. bark	470	Dale	Boston	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Adelaide*, to New York are—Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Mrs. Bridgman, Mrs. Boone, and 2 Children, Mrs. Taylor, and 2 Children, Master Syle, and 3 Chinese. Per *Island Queen*, Mrs. Hillier, and 4 Children, and W. H. Medhurst, Esq.

Erratum in our last, in vessels sailed from Woosung, the *Prescott*, was stated to be for New York instead of Liverpool.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Cathaya	613	Jan. 31	B. ship	407	Baillie	R. Worthington & Co.		
Heber	196	Jan. 31	A. ship	434	Patterson	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
John Bright	612	Jan. 30	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.		
Loopuyt		Jan. 30	Du. bk.	315	Jurriaanse	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	H.kong & Wh.	To-day
Mandarin	195	Jan. 30	A. ship	776	Stoddard	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Niagara	611	Jan. 30	B. bark	338	Shewan	Smith, King & Co.	Singapore	Early
Ruby	610	Jan. 28	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sidney	614	Jan. 28	B. schr	184	Turnbill	Lindsay & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,462,012	312,467	3,264	2,740

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	2,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,524	2,800,327	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	937,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	230,007	11,045	9,579,480	815,096	183,248	747,155	922,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	237,040	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	95,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,898	2,760,543	878,071	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,128	5,754,115	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,351,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	193,[illegible]11	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,675	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,343	1,973,091	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,037,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,359	122,866	240,009	170,636	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	85
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	468,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095 &		14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,470
California,	4	39,600 &		..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,400	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	2,023,863	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,3[illegible]	..
Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,550	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,863	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,															5,004,425	2,923					165
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,															3,264,832	2,870			1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,															3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
	Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,															4,680,027	2,859					95
	Nov. ,, —In 7 ,,															3,112,493	2,396		13			41
	Dec. ,, —In 5 ,,															2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 13	Eliza..........	255	London													193,568	252					

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
	Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,			429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
	Sept. ,, —In 4 ,,			280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
	Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	2,525,600	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov. 4	Vancouver	518	New York	73,500			73,500	47,600	36,500	42,300	365,900	19,900	67,400	579,600	653,100		65		
,, 6	Cassiterides	414	Do.	9,700			9,700	27,600	79,800	82,400	197,900	28,300	35,100	451,100	460,800			11.94	
,, 8	Oneida	510	Do.	15,800			15,800	60,000	56,000	40,400	185,100	32,600	94,400	468,500	484,300				
,, 16	Nestorian	695	Do.												956,300				
,, 22	Cygnet	493	Do.												341,200				
,, 24	Magnolia	258	Do.												255,500				
Dec. 2	Lebanon	895	Do.												823,300				
,, 10	Shooting Star	903	Do.												447,300				
,, 16	Helena	597	Do.												399,400			15.99	
,, 20	Edward Boustead	443	Do.												294,512				
,, 27	Tartar	570	Do.												612,100				
,, 28	Philomela	473	Do.												647,300				
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	Do.												591,000				
,, 21	Raduga (vid Batavia)	586	Boston												128,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel															397,792		
	Oct. ,, —In 3 ,,															1,147,152		
	Nov. ,, —In 3 ,,															451,636		
	Dec. ,, —In 3 ,,															437,601	2 cases	1 case

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													585,670	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													288,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													289,214	

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